THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 36.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

LIB OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIAT

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

WE ARE sorry to hear that serious damage has been caused to the crops in the districts of Nuddea, Berhampore and Jessore on account of the embankment at Lalitakuri, in the district of Berhampore, having been washed away by the heavy floods of this year. The water of both the Ganges and the *Khariah* has risen so high as to make its way to villages at a distance of 8 to 10 miles from their banks, demolishing before them not only the crops standing on the fields, but also the mud-built houses in their neighbourhood. In consequence of the inundation the sufferings of the people have become great. The drought of the last few years had made the peasantry of the districts almost penniless, and the hope of avoidance of absolute want rested in the present year's crops, but this misfortune of a high flood has brought the unfortunate men once again on the brink of a famine. The price of rice has gone up very high, especially in Nuddea and Berhampore, where the coarsest rice is selling at 4-4 a maund, and where many people are literally subsisting on *Kalai*, *Arahar* &c. &c. To add to their misfortune, their cattle are dying of starvation, fodder having become very scarce.

IT HAS COME to our knowledge that the arrangements made by the Agents of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company Ld., Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co. for the reception and conveyance of passengers from Cutwa to Calcutta are defective. They have not erected sheds at most of their stations for the protection of both passengers and goods from sun and rain, and their Ticket collectors and clerks are accused of being excessively rude and hard. We hope the Company's early attention will be directed to the removal of the above grievances. The Company would do well to see if they could establish hotels managed on strictly Hindu principles at convenient distances for the use of their passengers.

MR. JUSTICE KERNAN, of the Madras High Court, will retire from October next, having served his full time for pension.

"THE AMERICANS assert that flour made from sweet potatoes is sure to come largely into use, as it is most economical, requiring hardly any sugar to be mixed with it."

"MR. G. H. CHUBB, second son of the late Mr. John Chubb, founder of Chubb and Son's firm, has been honored with a knighthood in recognition of his enlightened and public spirited efforts for the improvement of the material and moral condition of the working classes."

THE PAPERS received from England by the last mail bear evidence of the strained relationship subsisting between France and Germany at this hour. One of the leading papers has it that "the *North German Gazette*, commenting on the articles which lately appeared in the Paris *Temps*, says, it is forced to conclude that France is only waiting a favorable opportunity to attack Germany, either single-handed, or in alliance with some other powers. This is regarded as a warning to the French Chauvinist party that Prince Bismarck is watching them closely."

ANENT THE RUSSIAN scare an English Liberal paper makes the following pertinent remark:—"We are evidently about to spend money to the amount of something like six millions in connection with the Navy and our system of coast defence. Guns are being cast by hundreds, and stores, buildings, and boats are being provided for Volunteer Engineers, who are to be entrusted with the defence of the commercial ports at home. The whole of the money might as well be thrown into the sea at once. It is being spent for the gratification of contractors, go-betweens and manufacturers who have heavy claims on the gratitude of the spending departments, and who pocket most of the money spent. We should not grudge the expenditure of half the wealth of England if it were really necessary to secure the safety of the remainder. But the larger portion of this money is to be spent in guns, and every body who knows any thing about the history of the blundering of the War Office during the past thirty years in its attempts to provide guns for the Army and Navy, knows very well that since the great competition between the Armstrong and Whitworth systems, no satisfactory gun has been furnished to either service."

TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

LORD REAY'S address before the Bombay Forest Commission has an interest beyond the Bombay Presidency, and we cut out a portion of it to impress it upon the Governors of other Presidencies. "Agricultural problems have always struck me as peculiarly interesting, and the more one looks into the various agricultural systems of various countries, the more one becomes convinced that our legislation in agricultural matters is a mistake, and that in the present condition of agricultural science, which is not by any means so far advanced as it ought to be, we must be careful to interfere as little as possible. Agricultural centralisation would certainly lead to disastrous consequences. To introduce into Lancashire the agricultural system of the lowlands of Scotland or the Ulster custom would betray rashness. Local wants, local customs, and local systems of village tenure have a right not to be wantonly disturbed unless a very good cause be shown for it. In many instances a scientific justification for local agricultural practices unconsciously observed by the population will be forthcoming. I approach agricultural questions with a strong bias in favour of the agriculturist, as every Scotsman would, who has been accustomed in Scotland, to give the most respectful considerations to the experience of shrewd farmers and shepherds and farm servants." India is essentially an agricultural country; its Agricultural problems should be very delicately handled by the authorities, and any haphazard changes in the customs of the country will lead to inextricable difficulties as justly remarked by His Lordship.

WE ARE GLAD to see that the prospects of the movement set on foot by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin are daily becoming more and more hopeful. Subscriptions and donations are coming in from all quarters, and the wives of the Provincial Governors have taken up the question in right earnest, Lady Thompson excepted, owing of course to her absence from her satrapy.

THE HIGH COURT closes for the Dussarah Vacation on the 12th instant and reopens on the 15th November next. But where are the usual applications for leave after the holidays?

THE *Englishman* has heard from its Manbhum correspondent that the rayats of the district have begun to commit gang-robberies accompanied by murder. One zemindar was cut down on the way, another was badly wounded, and a clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office was waylaid. The panic has become so great that the Engineers and contractors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway go about armed with deadly weapons, and the Deputy Commissioner himself carries a loaded revolver for his own safety. This increase of crime, the correspondent says, is explained by the Deputy Commissioner as the result of the sudden stoppage of work on the Bengal-Nagpur line, and the consequent letting loose of a large number of *budmashes* on the country; but to him it appears that this state of things is due to the inability of the local Police to detect a very large number of crimes. We think the Magistrate is nearer the truth than the correspondent of our contemporary. There is severe scarcity in the district; the impudent haste with which the work on the railway line was stopped suddenly cut off the people from earning an honest livlihood, and the evil disposed portion of them has turned out waylayers, gang-robbers and murderers to save themselves and their families from starvation. If these men are allowed opportunity to sell their labour, we make no doubt to say that the crimes would vanish like vapor in the mid-day sun.

THE OFFICIAL statistics published show that since the outbreak of cholera in Spain down to the present time the number of deaths from the disease has been 82,500 souls. An appalling bill of mortality!

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION has done really good service to those of our countrymen who wish to send their children to England for education, by appointing a Superintendent to take charge of native lads from the age of fourteen upwards during their stay in that country. The Superintendent will not only look with special care to the intellectual and moral development of his wards, but will also introduce them "to the best side of English life and manners, and give them opportunities for studying English institutions." The details of the scheme may be learnt by a reference to the circular of the Association. The Superintendent selected by the Association is Mr. Algernon Brown M. A. To leave youngmen in the midst of numberless temptations in a foreign land without a guardian to check or guide them is undergoing a hazardous chance, and we therefore fully approve of the movement taken in hand by the National Indian Association.

WEDNESDAY 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE *Indian Daily News* has the following para on the complaint of the Civil and Political officers of India regarding leave-taking:—"The Lahore paper writes that it is a common source of complaint among Civil and Political Officers that they are not given the same facilities as are allowed in other countries for taking a few day's leave, provided they offer a substitute to carry on their work. The Leave Code, it seems, is too stringent. We must confess to a lack of sympathy with this complaint. The Leave Code, not only to Political, but to all Covenanted Officers, is, to our thinking, liberal in extreme. We would not curtail this liberality, but the continuous complaints that find place in the papers regarding this or that special rule are not very creditable to a class who, in every respect, are treated better than the officials of any other country, than the officials of any other English dependency, or than *employes* serving any private interests in any part of the world." We are quite at one with our contemporary here. Had our fat-salaried and no-work officials to serve private individuals they would then have learned the sweets of service. We don't find any reason why people who enjoy daily holiday should ask for more. But we think an over-indulgence in leave has created in them a keener appetite for it. If the Leave Code had only allowed furlough without pay, we would have seen how many of our officials had asked for it. It is the Leave Code that has to be blamed for all this grumble.

WE NOTICE some changes in the list of Presidency Magistrates for the town of Calcutta as advertised in the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette*. Maharajah Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, Rajah Sir Sourendra Mohun Tagore, Babu Durga Churn Law C. I. E., Messrs. A. A. Apcar and E. Hickie, Kumar Debendra Mullick and Babu Protapa Chundra Ghosha have tendered their resignation, and Messrs. A. H. Wallis. C. F. Larimour and E. F. Longley, Baboos Jugganath Khannah, Nrittya Lal Mullick, Isvar Chandra Mitra, Krishna Chandra Rai, Moulvie Siraj-ul-Islam and Kabir-ud-din Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, have been appointed in their stead.

"ATTENTION has been called at Madras to the fact (which has been pointed out *apropos* of a recent visit of a Jesuit Father to England) that the old law providing that 'any Jesuit or member of any such religious order' who entered the realms should be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on being lawfully convicted thereof, should be sentenced and ordered to be banished from the United Kingdom for the term of his natural life, is still unrepealed.' The Act, however, though retained on the Statute Book, is never enforced, and it is reported that Lord Beaconsfield, when asked on one occasion if he would repeal it or enforce its observance, said he would do neither."

THERE ARE some who will never listen to reason, and we find that our Allahabad contemporary is one of them. He has begun again busy raising an unwholesome cry for military occupation of Kandahar and pushing up the frontier railway to that place. We have repeatedly pointed out the unwisdom of the measure and a repetition of our arguments here is needless. We will only remind the Government that such a measure will lead to complications which will bind it hand and foot, and which will draw the danger nearer instead of warding it off.

THE *Statesman* understands "that the prosecution of Colonel Conway Gordon for defamation by Mr.

Barrow, will probably lead to alterations in the Railway law, and that a Bill for amending it is now under consideration." The Government is such a loving master that it will do anything to save its servant, and we are, having an eye to the previous conduct of our benign Government, inclined to believe in the above.

COLONEL NEWMARCH takes the place of Major-General Chesney, who, it is understood, is going home to create some interest in his favour to help him in securing the appointment of Military Member of Council.

THURSDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

WE HEAR Messrs. Rothschild, Baring and Co. have sent up a scheme to Government proposing that should it allow the Company to hold the E. B. S. Railway with the adjoining lines and promise a four per cent. guarantee, they would undertake the construction of the Ranaghat-Bhugwangola line. The people of Nuddea and Berhampore should now move in the matter.

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Times of India* lately wrote the following to that paper :—"If only half is true that is whispered in the precincts of the India Office, the 'new broom, is being vigorously weilded. I have already mentioned that the clearing out of the rubbish known as the Indian Council is one trifle which is to be undertaken by Lord Randolph Churchill, and he has a few more projects in contemplation for thoroughly revolutionising the whole system of Anglo-Indian Government. It will be remembered that the late Secretary of State for India refused the petition of native memorialists that the maximum age at which candidates may enter the competition in England for the Covenanted Indian Civil Service might be raised. Lord Randolph Churchill, however, has other views on the question, and he has ordered the Indian Council to reconsider the whole subject." We wish this information will prove true. Lord Randolph Churchill will remove a standing grievance of the Indians should he raise the limit of age of the Civil Service candidates as recommended by the Government of Lord Ripon.

A WESTERN contemporary has published a curious case of judicial over-zeal which we quote below :—

"A helpless old woman was some short time ago sentenced by the Assistant Magistrate of Chingleput to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment, rigorous imprisonment for two additional months. The facts of the case appear to have been as follows. The old woman went abegging through the South Arcot District, during September last, and she received charity, among others, from Mr. Hope, the Judge, Mr. Weld, the Sub-Collector, and Mr. Harris, an apothecary, the first having given her Rs. 5, the second Rs. 10, and the last Rs. 2. In the subscription-book of the old woman Rs. 50 was put down against the name of Mr. Hope, the Judge. This is probably what induced Mr. Weld to give the woman so handsome a subscription as Rs. 10. But when his charitable enthusiasm cooled down a little, he wrote to Mr. Hope inquiring as to the amount he had given the old woman. On discovering that the Judge had paid only half as much as he had given, Mr. Weld's fount of charity dried up to the last drop, and he put the matter in the hands of the Police. A host of officials were arrayed against the old woman. Besides the Police and the District Magistrate, she had to face the District Judge, the Sub-Collector, a clerk in the Sub-Collector's office, a Treasury Accountant, a Salt Inspector, the Deputy Commissioner of Sal , an Apothecary, a Sheristadar, and two Tehsildars. The case came on on appeal before Mr. J. H. Nelson, District Judge of Chingleput. He remarked that the case was one of the most painful that had ever come under his notice. Whilst the appellant was a helpless old woman who had known better days, and the offence imputed to her of the most venial type, she had been prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, and punished for no apparent cause, with amazing severity. Mr. Nelson reversed the sentence of the lower Court, setting her free and ordering the fine to be refunded to the woman, and said :—'I can only come to the conclusion that Mr. Weld did not at all realise the state of mind in which he parted with his money, and (probably from overzeal in the supposed interests of justice) has forgotten the noble promptings of a soft and feeling heart."

THE AGITATION of the Bombay Europeans in favour of Cately, the Engine Driver, has not gone for nothing. The Government of Bombay in deference to the agitators has commuted the sentence from rigorous to simple imprisonment. But hold! it is enough that it has not thought fit to let him off scot free. That is a blessing.

A NEW contemporary under the title of the 'School Teacher' has come into existence at Bombay. The object of the paper, as appears from the maiden number, is to deal with matters educational and such other topics as may help students in increasing their stock of knowledge by cheap reading. With our usual compliments to the starters, we wish the 'Teacher' long life and success.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government has sanctioned the establishment of eleven Appellate Benches in the Moffussil, of which four are to come immediately into existence. Two of the native judges will be recruited from the bar, and the other two from the Subordinate Judicial Service. The arrangement has created a little heart-burning in the service. But the service-men should remain content with their share, as the object of Government is to have the best intelligence to fill up the posts ; besides division in our camp at this juncture will be an awkward affair.

THE BANGALORE Post says :—"We learn from Banavar, on the Tumkur road, that a man in a fit of jealousy bit off his wife's nose and swallowed it. The dismembered organ does not seem to have agreed with him, as he took ill with cholera during the night, and succumbed to the attack." Was the nose infected with the comma-bacilli ?

FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent from Assam :

Section 9 of Act I of 1882 provides that every labour contract shall specify the labourer's monthly wages in money and *the price at which rice is to be supplied to him*. The Assam Government ruled that "when there is not a sufficient supply of rice in the local market, or when the price of rice in such markets exceeds Rs. 3 per maund, the employer shall keep in store, or otherwise cause to be supplied a sufficient supply of rice to be sold at a rate not more than Rs. 3 per maund or *other rate provided in the contract*. Ten chhataks of rice a day for each adult shall be considered under the above rule a sufficient supply." The Italics are ours; but what contrast do the rules show ? Think of the fate of the labourers working in the famine stricken sub-division of North Lakimpur ? Section 111 of the same Act authorises any employer to enter into a labour contract with any native of India within a labour District. When any employer has executed any such contract with any such native within a labour district, *he shall within one month* forward it in duplicate to the Inspector for registration. But an executive *order circulated to the tea planters* runs to the effect that it is a general rule applying to all such limitations that the court or officer who has the legal power to refuse the application may admit it for good cause shewn, though an officer is legally justified in refusing registration *he is not legally bound to adopt this course*. The result is that thousands of labour contracts are being registered in contravention of the express provisions of the section under review. A Full Bench of the Bombay High Court (I. L. R. Vol I, page 308) held that a penal statute should be construed in the manner most favourable to the liberties of the subject ; more specially so when the penal enactment is of an exceptional character. It may be easily conjectured that the effect of the executive order in question jeopardised the liberties of hundreds of helpless people and encouraged the commission of forgeries and perjuries. Another item of difficulty is created by section 122 of the Act. Rs. 12 or Rs. 15 do not suffice for expenses of travelling from Assam to the native districts of labourers. The hardship is insurmountable in the case of those who *unfortunately* have some dependents.

A KICK to the sick lion from—from—from Mr. Tego Webb, of the Presidency College :—

FALLEN.

Because, being chosen for a nation's trust
That saw thee gifted and believed thee great,
Thou didst not steer right on the Ship of State,
But trimmed'st thy sail to every shifting gust
Of the mob's whim ; and, knowing what was just
And noble, thou didst still on Fortune wait,
Following not guiding ; then, self-blamed too late,
Would'st blind men's eyes with clouds of Sophist dust :

Therefore those long-held puppets of will
Beneath thy Tongue's strong charm, are thine no more:
And as the laurel, in thy winter chill,
Drops from that furrowed brow its faded green,
The fool-crowd laughs at what the wise deplore,
Dumb with regret for all thou might'st have been.

W. T. W.

Indian Review for July 1885.

June, 1885.

WE ARE glad to learn that the memorial bust of our late distinguished countryman Babu Peary Chand Mitra is now ready. The London *Daily News* thus notices it :—"A bust in marble of Babu Pearychand Mitra, president of the Horticultural Society of Bengal, has been placed in one of the committee rooms of the India office, on exhibition before being despatched to Calcutta, where it is to be permanently placed, by order of the Municipality, in the Town Hall. It is pronounced by those to whom Babu Peary Chand Mitra was personally known to be a speaking likeness, and it certainly is an admirable work of art, the difficulties presented by the subject having been overcome in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the sculptor, Mr. E. E. Geflowski, of Bruton Street." Dear old Tekchand Thakur lives green in the memory of all who knew him, and it is gratifying to us to know that his effigy in marble in the Town Hall will perpetuate his memory to distant generations.

WE HAVE been favoured with a copy of an address presented to the Yubraj and the Barra Thakur of Independent Tipperah by the Commillah Municipality on the occasion of their visit to the place. The address has, as usual, recapitulated some of the noble deeds of the family, and given the recipients a hearty welcome.

SOME enterprising youngmen of this city have opened a sweetmeat shop in Baranusi Ghose's Street, Simla, under the denomination of *Sudha kutir*. The object of the gentlemen is to bring a supply of good sweetmeat prepared from the best available materials within easy reach of the native sweetmeat-eating citizens.

IN REPLY to a question from Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State said that it was not improbable that the administration of the Excise Laws in India would be taken up by the Committee of Enquiry likely to be appointed next year. We devoutly pray that the measure may be carried out.

THE MADRAS Government has been the foremost of all other provincial Governments in giving effect to the resolution of the Government of India on the education and employment of Mahammadans into public service. It has appointed a Committee of the leading Mahammadans of Madras with the Advocate General Mr. C. D. Macleane as their president to inquire into the subject. The old proverb says the relation between cry and wool is inverse.

SATURDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THE CASE of the European wife of the late Newab Nazim of Bengal, Sarah Begum, for being declared as the guardian of her sons by the Newab Nazim has been disposed of by Mr. Justice Chitty in England. He has declined to interfere in the case, and the children will remain under their old guardians, the mother having reasonable access to them.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn have enhanced the sentence of C. P. Fox, Assistant Engineer, Southern Marhatta Railway, to one month's simple imprisonment in addition to the fine imposed upon him by the Court of first instance which tried him.

THE HAND of death has removed two respected gentlemen from our midst. The one is Rajah Shama Sankar Roy, of Teota, and the other, Babu Bhuban Mohan Mukerji, Subordinate Judge of Hughly. In Rajah Shama Sunkar, we have lost a public-spirited, and an open-handed member of our community. He took a keen interest in the public movements of the day. Shortly before his death, he suffered some losses in trying to utilise the rhea fibre. He had barely reached middle age when death laid its hands upon him. His loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends. Babu Bhuban Mohan Mukerji was a distinguished member of the Subordinate Judicial Service, and well-known for his legal acumen. He died of a carbuncle on Wednesday last.

A CONTEMPORARY has received the following telegraphic news from Dibrugarh :—"Yesterday an up special train of the Assam Railways, conveying the Locomotive Superintendent, killed two boys near Chabna. The train, we hear, was run with extraordinary speed. Great sensation prevails. Official enquiry solicited." The Assam Government should institute a thorough and sifting enquiry into the matter.

THE *Bombay Gazette*, in spite of the contradiction which lately appeared in the columns of *Times of India*, relative to its statement of the establishment of a Military College in India on the model of the Sandhurst institution, again repeats the following in its issue of the first instant :—"We understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment in India of a military college somewhat on the basis of Sandhurst at which members of the native aristocracy who desire to qualify themselves for a military career will receive an education. It follows from this that the Government have resolved upon a plan for providing native gentlemen with commissions, and the revelation of their scheme will be awaited with great interest. For some years past the Government of India have been urged to do something in this direction." On all hands, it has been admitted, that there are young men of good family—members, for instance, of the old Rajput families to whom all other professions are closed—who would gladly place their services at the disposal of the Government if a career were opened to them in the army. There were, indeed, difficulties in the way, but we are glad the Government have not found them insuperable, and the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst has been settled upon.

MR. ATKINS is now holding forth in the south, and his labors have not been wasted there. We hear the Eurasians of the Madras Presidency have, in pursuance of the dictates of their redoubtable chief, memorialized the Government of India to pass a law which shall recognise them as Britishers. We gave them credit for more intelligence than their Calcutta brethern, but we now see that they have also been carried away by the wave of agitation stirred up by Messrs. Atkins and Co. However, the natives will not object to such a recognition by Government, if only the Eurasians cease hankering after the loaves and fishes set apart for the natives by claiming them as their birth-right.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

"THE SALE of condemend *atta* at Rindli has been stopped. The Commissariat are now burning this article; but large quantities have found their way to Lahore and other places in the Panjab where, it is being sold surreptitiously in the bazars."

THE *Indigo Planters' Gazette* has the following among its items of Assam news:— "A little more than a week ago Mr. and Mrs. Pringle went out for their usual evening drive, and had just turned a corner of the road, at a distant part of the garden, when they saw, about twenty yards ahead of them, a she-bear with two cubs go across without observing them. There was a bamboo bridge just ahead, and they were in a four-wheeled American trap and the road was exceedingly narrow, turning was out of the question. There was nothing for them but to whip up the horse and run the gauntlet, which they did. They dashed across the bridge and, in another instant, were at the place where the bears had crossed. Out she rushed with a savage growl and gave chase, with her two cubs after her. The lady, in her letter to her Aunt Martha (which we have had the privilege of perusing), giving an account of the adventure, thus pathetically concludes: Luckily we were first, or I don't know what would have become of us, as we could not possibly turn, and she would certainly have attacked the horse, and the cubs would most likely have each taken one of us. As it was we whipped the horse into a good canter; but she chased us ever so far in a great rage, and the young ones too. Had she gained upon us, I was quite prepared to push the syce off the carriage, in order to save our lives; but she saw she could not get us, and turned into the tea. I can't bear (oh!) 'to think what might have happened, had we been a minute earlier in starting for our drive." Her determination was really manly. Well, the syce, a syce and a native to boot, was well worth the sacrifice. What a tender heart really! It were well if she had kept the determination to herself.

THE FOLLOWING is rich and should not be lost to our readers:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan has hitherto been regarded as the sole dispenser of Whitewash in the Madras Presidency, but he is likely to have a formidable rival in Sir Timothy Atkins, K. C. S. I., G. M. K., U. G. T. S. I., P. A. S., R. G. S., D. F. In the year 1999 or Doomsday Sir Timothy will begin business whitewash all the Half-Castes and Jumps. He will of the Railway Society and convert them into Pepperwater Europeans. All the black and brown faces are in ecstasies, and like the Jews in the wilderness, are preparing a typical Golden Calf to be raised to Sir Timothy in place of a statue."

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 267 against 228 and 218 in the 2 preceeding weeks and 96 in excess of the corresponding week last year. The Fever deaths were 96 as compared with 60 in the preceeding week. Bowel Complaints 32 against 10, and other diseases 131 against 101. The Cholera mortality was low viz 8 deaths against 14 and 16 in the 2 preceeding weeks.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegram of the week.

London Sepember 1.—The *Times* this morning publishes a telegram from Pekin, stating that Sir Robert Hart, the British Minister at Pekin, has resigned, and that he will be reappointed as Inspector General of Customs in China.

2.—Mr Parnell, in a speech made by him in Dublin yesterday, deprecated the outrages which were being prepared by the Moon-lighters in the Tralee District, and said that they would damage the Irish cause.

3.—The Government has commenced a prosecution at the Bond-street Police Court, against Mr Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and Messrs. Bramwell and Booth and others, on a charge of abduction of a girl named Eliza Armstrong.

5.—Viscount Wolseley resumes the Adjutant-Generalship on the 1st of October. Sir Archibald Alison returns to Aldershot.

Constantinople, August 30.—Sir H. Drummond Wolff, the British Envoy Extraordinary to Egypt, had an audience of the Sultan to-day, and was received with great cordiality. Sir Drummond read a royal meassage stating that Her Majesty the Queen hoped, acting in co-operation with his Imperial Majesty, to end the complications in which Egypt was involved, and establish a state of affairs in that country, which will be conducive to the rights of the Sultan, the happiness of the Egyptians, and the interests of England and other nations.

His Imperial Majesty, in reply, requested Sir Drummond Wolff to assure the Queen that he valued a British alliance, and expressed his intention of appointing Commissioners to discuss the proposals which were to be submitted by the British Envoy.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, *on Tuesday*, the 8*th September* at 7-30 P. M.

Subject: Terrestrial Magnetism.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject: Determination of the Specific Graivity of Bodies.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
September 5th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1885.

LORD CHURCHILL ON LORD RIPON.

WE have in a previous issue briefly noticed Lord Randolph Churchill's Budget speech. Sir Auckland Colvin's Financial Statement on March last having been completely upset by the preparations rendered necessary by the advance of Russia in Central Asia, the Secretary of State had to produce what was practically a new Budget. He told the hon'ble members that in March last there had been a total amount of expenditure unprovided for of nearly 5 millions and clearly explained the devices by which this deficiency had been met. One of these devices is the absorption of the celebrated "Famine Insurance Fund" in the general revenues. Lord Randolph Churchill coolly announced that this Fund had been eaten up, as if the matter did not demand a further explanation. Strange to say, his lordship did not think it necessary to speak one word to justify or even explain away the misappropriation of the Famine Fund. Its absorption in the general revenues involves a gross breach of faith. When the Fund was created by imposing fresh taxation upon the people, Lord Lytton gave a solemn and specific pledge to the effect, that it should be exclusively and religiously applied to famine relief purposes and to nothing else. He declared:—"The sole justification of the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for insuring their Empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose shall be annually applied to it. . . . . We have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character." Nothing could be more specific or emphatic than this declaration; yet has it been twice scattered to the winds within the past six or seven years. In 1879 the Famine Fund was applied to defraying the expenses of Lord Lytton's Afghan war, in which thousands of lives and millions of money were uselessly squandered. In 1885 the celebrated fund is misappropriated for meeting the cost of the military preparations rendered necessary by the advance of Russia in Central Asia. When the fund was created in 1878 we clearly foresaw that the Government would avail itself of the earliest opportunity to merge it in the general revenues of the Empire. We accordingly suggested that the proceeds of the new taxes which were imposed for insuring the country against famine should be created into a Statutory Fund, which must not be touched except when money was required for famine-relief purposes. But as might have been expected, Sir John Strachey did not receive our suggestion favourably. He had devised the Famine Fund simply with a view to induce the people of India to submit to fresh taxation; and as soon as his object had been gained he quietly announced the disappearance of the Fund. This is exactly what might have been anticipated from Sir John's antecedents; but the measure compromised Lord Lytton who had made the specific and solemn declaration we have quoted above. Not only has Lord Randolph Churchill announced the absorption of the Famine Fund in the general revenues of the Empire, but he has also given us to understand that fresh burdens must be imposed upon the people of India next year for meeting two millions annual additional military expenditure. The form of taxation which finds favour with the new Secretary of State is an extension of the License Tax. He admits that there would be considerable difficulty in the reimposition of the Income Tax. But when the present License Tax is extended to the salaried and the professional classes, the difference between it and an Income Tax would be inappreciable; but after all money is what is wanted and not specific names. Lord Randolph Churchill, in his recent tour in India, discovered the existence of a good deal of discontent in the country. It is superfluous to tell him that that discontent would be greatly intensified if additional burdens were imposed upon the people. The highest authorities on Indian finance are agreed in the view that the extreme limit of taxation in this country has been reached. The matter is a serious one and we shall discuss it fully in a separate article.

Lord Randolph Churchill went somewhat out of his way to make a bitter attack upon the late Viceroy. This part of His Lordships' speech came upon the House as a great surprise; but it had certainly the effect of investing the Indian Budget with a degree of interest which it has never been known to possess before. The Secretary of State in his place in Parliament charged Lord Ripon with many grave sins of omission and commission. The greatest and most indefensible crime, he said, the Governor-General could be guilty of, was neglect to "look ahead," and Lord Ripon and his Government "laid themselves down to sleep." They reduced the army and neglected to make frontier railways or roads or any other preparations for the defence of the frontier. Lord Randolph observed: "The clouds grew darker, the distant darkness came nearer and grew blacker; the great military power loomed larger and more defined upon your frontier, but Lord Ripon and his counsellors slumbered and slept, never dreaming that any foreign danger could by any possibility come nigh the dominions which had been entrusted to their watchful care; taking no thought for the morrow; heedless or ignorant of the future, which was shaping itself with the utmost clearness under their very eyes." Lord Randolph Churchill also charged Lord Ripon with having remitted taxation and needlessly sacrificed revenue. We are no out-and-out admirers of the late Viceroy, as our columns testify; but we have no hesitation whatever in saying that some of the charges brought against him by the new Secretary of State for India are utterly unfounded. We have always admired the frontier policy of Lord Ripon's Government. One of the first acts of His Lordship on assuming charge of his exalted office was to repair the serious mischief which had been caused by "the spirited frontier policy" of his predecessor. To the late Viceroy belongs the credit of restoring the friendliness which had since a long time existed between the Government of India and the ruler of Afghanistan. We have over and over again shown in these columns that the statement, that the return of the Liberals to power in the spring of 1880 resulted in the reversal of the Afghan policy of their predecessors, has no legs to stand upon. The Conservative programme did not include a permanent occupation or annexation of Kandahar, and Lord Ripon acted most wisely in evacuating it. The withdrawal of British troops from Afghanistan was essential to the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. His Lordship took the earliest opportunity to give positive assurances to Abdur Rahman that the Government of India would not interfere in the internal affairs of his country in any way—assurances which were several times repeated within the next four years. If we now have a friendly Afghanistan, we are indebted to the late Viceroy for it. It is true that there are weak points in our alliance with the Amir, and that the Afghans are not altogether satisfactory allies; but there can be no doubt whatever that it is far better that they should be our friends than

that they should be ranged against us in the great war for supremacy in Asia which must sooner or later be waged between England and Russia. Then, we are really astonished how could the responsible Indian Minister, having all the papers of the case before him, assert that the late Viceroy took no steps whatever for putting the defences of the Empire on a solid and satisfactory footing. Is His Lordship ignorant of the fact which the *Pioneer* has pointed out—namely, that the scheme of frontier strategic railways on which the Government of India is now so busily engaged was prepared and submitted by Lord Ripon himself? Such ignorance is simply astonishing. Again, did not Lord Randolph know that the late Viceroy reduced the army in accordance with the recommendation of the Army Commission which was appointed by his predecessor? Lord Ripon cannot be fairly blamed for the reductions for which the Secretary of State condemned him.

As regards the remission of taxation which was carried out in 1882-83, we have never concealed our opinion that it was a mistake. The abolition of the customs duties and the reduction of the salt tax caused a needless and wanton sacrifice of revenue, against which we strongly protested at the time. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the abolition of the customs duties was rendered necessary by the action which Lord Lytton had taken in the matter. Lord Randolph Churchill was quite wrong in giving Lord Lytton credit for his free-trade policy and refusing praise to Lord Ripon for his efforts in the same dire tion. His Lordship remarked: "If you have complete free-trade in India, again I say it is the work of Lord Lytton, who, differing and resisting the whole of his Council carried out the policy of Lord Salisbury, which Lord Northbrook had opposed, and by abolishing the duties on certain classes of cotton, enabled Sir E. Baring to free the remainder." If so, why condemn Lord Ripon for the abolition of the customs duties? The simple truth is, that the measure was dictated by the powerful cotton lords of Manchester, and both Conservatives and Liberals were bound to carry it out on pain of losing the Lancashire vote. If Lord Lytton deserves credit for remitting the cotton duties partially, his successor must be praised still more for sweeping them away altogether. But curiously enough, Lord Randolph Churchill does not look on the matter in this light. The act which was a merit in the Conservative Viceroy becomes a crime in his Liberal successor. If India is to be made the sport of party politics in this way, it would be a grievous misfortune for her people. In the matter of the reduction of the salt duties, too, the late Viceroy was to a certain extent influenced by the action previously taken by his predecessor. The equalization of the salt duties throughout India like the entire abolition of the customs duties, was one of the dreams of Sir John Strachey's life. In order to realize it, Sir John forced the Native Chiefs in Rajputana and Central India to surrender to the paramount power the salt-producing tracts in their territories, and to make their subjects consume the taxed salt supplied by the British Government. A heavy salt tax of Rs. 2-8-0 was thus imposed upon the people in Feudatory India, and the import, it is needless to say, pressed very heavily upon them. Then the people of Madras and Bombay who were just recovering from the effects of a most disastrous famine had had their salt-tax increased by no less than 40 per cent. in 1878. The salt duty in Madras and Bombay had, even before that increase, been severely felt by the poorer classes; and yet the starving millions of those Presidencies, when they were scarcely able to raise their heads from the terrible affliction which had visited them, were subjected to an additional impost on a necessary of life and health. The Duke of Buckingham, the Tory Governor of Madras, strongly protested against the enhancement of the salt duty in the Southern Presidency, but no heed was given to his protest. Representations were also made to the Government of India that the newly imposed salt tax of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund was severely felt by the people of Rajputana and Central India, who had not enjoyed that blessing. Under these circumstances, Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring felt compelled to lower the salt duty from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2 a maund. But the measure, as we have said over and over again in these columns, involved a needless and wanton sacrifice of revenue. We predicted that the unwisdom of the remission of taxation carried out by the late Viceroy would be deeply felt in the time of war or famine, and events have shown that we were no false prophets. It is quite unfair, however, to throw the whole blame of the measure upon the Government of Lord Ripon. Lord Randolph Churchill seemed to approve the reduction of the salt tax with one breath and to condemn it in another. At the end of his statement he said that nothing could be further from his intention than to increase the tax. Lord Randolph, in conclusion, said he hoped the new Parliament, unlike the present one, which had done nothing for India, would take a sustained interest in Indian affairs. He appealed to the members of the coming Parliament to "watch with the most sedulous attention to develope with the most anxious care, to guard with the most united and undying resolution, the land and people of Hindustan, that most truly bright and precious gem in the crown of the Queen the possession of which, more than that of all our colonial dominions has raised in power, in resource, in wealth, and in authority, this small island of ours far above the level of the majority of nations and of States, and has placed it on an equality with perhaps even in a position of superiority over every other empire of ancient or of modern times." We hope against hope this noble and spirited appeal will be largely responded to.

THE *PIONEER* *V.* THE LANDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.

IT would be an interesting problem in applied sociology to describe the mode in which the amenities of political discussion degenerate into the virulence of abuse in India. The atmosphere of the country is strangely congenial to the development of a condition of the official mind which is completely upset at the faintest show of opposition. No anomaly can be more startling than that which consists of the conversion of the most ardent supporters of the liberty of thought and freedom of expression in their native land into blind supporters of an opposite policy, the moment they are appointed to govern a black population. Perhaps in the history of Indian Legislation we would in vain seek for instances in which public opinion struggled more desperately to make its still small voice prevail than when the Bengal Tenancy Act was forced upon an unwilling nation. The struggle was of the ruled against the rulers,—of weakness against strength. Victory of course declared itself where it has always been, but instead of producing generosity to fallen foes it only added to the bitterness of spirit in the dominant advocates of the measure. The Landholders' Committee, it appears, lately petitioned the Government to postpone the operation of the Tenancy Act for about six months. This simple application has awfully convulsed officialdom, and its Allahabad organ has spent its choicest shafts in trying to demolish the petitioners. We have a Bengali proverb, which says, we presume not by inspiration! "of him we hate the very gait is crooked," and the *Pioneer* only illustrates the proverb when it finds fault with the name, the arguments and the motives of the petitioners, but not content with all this it goes on to charge the Committee with benefitting themselves "by the large funds subscribed in Behar." We wonder if our able contemporary is not teaching by example moderation to the native Press. The Landholders of Bengal and Behar appointed a large Central Committee, and that Committee appointed a small executive committee to carry on business. This was nothing unusual, but the sense of rhythm is so abnormally acute at Allahabad that the name the committee have assumed provokes its ire. It would be tedious to take our readers through the arguments used in the petition; we will just notice one to show the captious spirit which dominates the *Pioneer's* remarks. The petitioners contend that as receipts have been granted and accounts kept under one system hitherto, and as a totally different system will be ushered by the Act some time should be allowed to prepare the people for the introduction of the new *regime*. Those amongst our readers who have the slightest acquaintance with the mode in which zemindary business is carried on, know that hitherto receipts did not specify areas of holdings, but the new Law makes such specification compulsory under the threat of a severe penalty. Now in most estates in Bengal and Behar landlords and tenants are at issue in this matter, and even in cases where measurements have been made, but not recently, the present sizes of holdings are unknown quantities. As a matter of fact, however, there are many estates in which no written engagements have been exchanged, nor has the measuring rod been used. It is all very well to say that landlords during the last few years that the Bill was on the *tapis* should have prepared themselves, and put their houses in order, but we must take facts as they are, and not as they should be. Then again a glance at the form of receipts given in the Schedule to the Act will at once show that all payments made after the Act comes into operation are to be entered in one and the same receipt. If this is what is meant by the Legislature it may lead to serious anomalies. We may mention in this connection that Section 56 of the Act lays down that receipts are to be signed by the "landlord." The form in Schedule II, which is to be read along with the Section, shows that the signature may be made by the landlord or "his authorized agent." How is the unfortunate landlord to act? Is he to go by the Section, or is he to go by the Schedule? The proviso to the Section says that the Local Government may prescribe or sanction a modified form of receipt; but Government has not yet spoken on the subject, and, according to the *Pioneer*, cannot speak until the Act comes into operation. Granting this is a correct interpretation of the Act, under what authority have draft rules been framed and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Are they all null and void? We should like to be enlightened by an official exposition of Section 189 and 190 of the Act.

The charge that the Executive Committee benefit by the large funds subscribed in Behar astonishes us by its audacity. The Committee are officered by gentlemen occupying the highest positions in society. Behar is influentially and intelligently represented, and the leaders of the aristocracy of that province are constantly consulted with reference to all measures adopted. Under these circumstances the writer in the *Pioneer* in endeavouring to cast unmerited aspersions upon the Committee could only be actuated by an unworthy desire to create a division in the camp of the landholders. He must, however, be grievously mistaken if he thinks that his malicious and unfounded insinuations can now separate those who, united by the strong ties of common sympathies and a common cause during the many anxious years when the common danger was but prospective, will now feel the bonds of union more than ever indissoluble now that the danger has come to pass and is about to engulf them all in ruin and misery.

ANCIENT INDIAN VETERINARY ART.

AT the July meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Dr. Rajendralala Mitra exhibited five old Sanskrit MSS. on the nature, character, habits, and diseases of horses as known to the Hindus. These were the first that have been brought to the notice of the public, and to the antiquarian and historian they must prove of peculiar interest. The remarks made by the Dr. in regard to them were prefaced by some interesting observations on the causes which lead to the neglect in India of Veterinary art, and on the time when it was first cultivated by the Hindus. According to the report published in the Proceedings of the Society the Dr. is of opinion that the art dates from a remote period of antiquity, almost from the same time when medicine for man was first thought of. To prove his position, he adverted to a Greek myth which afforded curious evidence on the subject. He said:

According to Greek tradition the oldest surgeon was Cheiron, son of Kronos, by the ocean nymph Philyra, whom Kronos metamorphosed into a mare to prevent his wife Rhea ill-treating her. Born from the womb of a mare, Cheiron was a Centaur. According to some he was a Thessalian prince of the 13th century B. C., and foster-father of Æsculapius to whom he taught his art. According to the Vedas the surgeons of the gods were the twin brothers Asvinikumara, who were born of a mare. Bearing in mind the close relationship which Greek mythology bears to Vedic traditions, it may safely be inferred that there was an Aryan story current in Central Asia before the Aryans separated into Greeks and Hindus, and that the stories of the Asvins and of Cheiron were different versions of that original. This carried back the date of the origin of veterinary art to a period of which little was now known; but it sufficed to establish the extreme antiquity of the art among the Indians. The Asvins were described to have taught the art of medicine to Atri and other sages, from whom it has descended to us.

No evidence has yet been discovered to show how the art was preserved by the successors of the sages; but Dr. Mitra is of opinion that some time after the age of the Rishis the art was split into two parts, one devoted to cattle, and the other to horses. Of the former the most ancient and renowned professor was one Palakapya, who is frequently noticed in the Puranas and elsewhere. The only work attributed to him that Dr. Mitra had seen was a treatise on the training and treatment of elephants; but from the style of the work he suspected it was of a much later date. In some modern MSS. the word is written Palakavya, but that is obviously incorrect. For the second branch, the earliest professor and author named was Salihotra. Some say he was a native of Salatura, a town in the neighbourhood of Kandahar, ancient Gandhara. The great grammarian Panini was a native of this town, and hence his surname Salaturiya. Some go the length of saying that Salihotra and Panini were names of the same person; others identify Salihotra with Dhanvantari; but Dr. Mitra could find no reason to justify these conjectures. Anyhow, Salihotra gave his name to the horse, to veterinary [redacted] the horse-doctor. The most po[redacted]e horse-doctor all over Hindustan [redacted] and his art is called *Saluteri*. [redacted] of Salihotra has come down [redacted]day; but the *Agni Purana* [redacted]pters, which it attributes to [redacted]ry Elliot notices a Persian [redacted]*at ul Mulk*, which he found [redacted]y at Lucknow, and which [redacted]nslation from an original [redacted]it said, was the name of [redacted]nd the tutor of Susruta. [redacted], with characteristic ill- [redacted] translation was made [redacted]1) "from the barbar- [redacted] Persian in order that [redacted]of a reference to the [redacted] work, divided into [redacted]ctions. Sir Henry [redacted] which was transla- [redacted]. which one Saiyid [redacted]om the Library of Amar [redacted]g the reign of Jahangir. [redacted]of the work is said to have [redacted] Neither of these referred to [redacted]c translation which was published at [redacted]nder the name of *Kitab ul Baitarat*. [redacted] Hindi work Dr. Mitra has found bears [redacted]e of *Salihotra*, and a MS. of it was laid on the table. Judging from its size and character, Dr. Mitra was under the impression that that was the work from which the Persian version of the 14th century had been made; but as he had not seen the Persian version, he could not speak with any certainty. The name of the Hindi translator was Chetana.

It would seem that, whatever the age of *Salihotra*, it dated from long before the time of the Pandavas, for they seem to have cited the name of that personage. Dr. Mitra says:

Soon after Salihotra come the twin Pandava brothers, Nakula and Sahadeva, who were reputed to be the natural born twins of the Asvins, and devotedly attached to the profession of their parents. The Mahabharata does not refer to any work written by them, but Dr. Mitra laid on the table a MS. which professes in its colophon to be the work of Nakula, the elder of the two brothers. The colophon gives two names to the work. *Salihotra* and *Asvachikitsita*: the words of the colophon are *Nakulakrite Salihotre Asvachikitsite*. Its language is archaic and enigmatical, and it is limited to 18 short chapters. It opens with an anecdote of Salihotra who is appealed to, to describe the qualities of horses fit for the use of Indra. Old as the work doubtless is, there is no positive proof to show that its author was really a Pandava. There is nothing in the text to prevent the assumption that the author was of a much later date and of less dignified pedigree. On a cursory examination Dr. Mitra found the Hindi work to be a very loose rendering of this text.

Besides this Dr. Mitra produced exemplars of a work named *Vaji-sastra* which he had obtained from Nepal, of an *Asvachikitsa*, and of an *Asvavaidyaka*. The account given of the last runs thus:

Its author's name was Jayadatta, son of Vijayadatta. It is a comparatively modern work, and professes to be only an epitome; but it extends to 68 chapters. It opens with the anatomy of the horse, giving names for all the parts of the body, and points out what are reckoned as defects of those parts. In connection with this subject there are two chapters which treat of the various whirls of hair on the head, face, neck, chest, and the legs which are supposed not only to presage the fate of the animal, but also the good or evil luck which the animal is sure to bring to its owner. This curious folklore prevails all over India, both among the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and there are several Persian works in which it is treated at length. Dr. Mitra was not aware of the existence of any such folklore in Europe; but closely allied to it was the belief about the colour of the feet of horses. Most people were doubtless aware of the saying:

"One white foot—buy a horse;
Two white feet—try a horse;
Three white feet—look well about him;
Four white feet—do without him."

In India the folklore on the subject is just the reverse. Knowing people will have nothing to do with a horse that has only one or two feet white, but they prize highly a horse stockinged on four feet and having a blaze on the forhead. It is called *Panchakalyana* or "five-fold auspicious." Ideas of good and evil luck are also associated with the neighing, weeping and refusal of food by horses, and the work under notice treats of them in some detail. Dr. Mitra found in it no mention of the horse-shoe, though the Rig Veda, refers to it in one of its verses. The belief in the value of the horse-shoe as a means of securing good fortune, so prevalent in England, is unknown in India, except among a few farriers in Calcutta and Bombay who have, doubtless, got it from their English teachers. The work next treats of the size, motion, colour, span of life, stages of life, and races of horses. In treating of age the work points out the value of the cavities, colour and the grooves on the incisors as sure indications, warning the reader at the same time about the wicked practice of bishopping. The feeding, stabling, and breeding of horses next follow, and the rest of the work is devoted to the treatment of the diseases to which horse-flesh is subject. Bleeding, blistering, actual cautery, poulticing and fomentations are largely recommended, and the list of materia medica given is pretty large. Among the diseases mentioned, both glanders and farcy find a place. The former is called *ghrini*, and the latter *utkarna*. These names do not occur in any Sanskrit dictionary; but the descriptions given leave no room for doubt in the matter. The *ghrini* is described to be a disease characterised by the flow of offensive purulent matter from the nostrils, and always to terminate fatally. The *utkarna* is known by a harsh, rough pilage, attended with large glandular swellings on the neck, chest and the legs, followed by the loss of power of action in the ears, tail, and the skin of the body; the swellings run to suppuration and bring on death.

We are glad to hear that Dr. Mitra has obtained two codices of this work, and the Asiatic Society has resolved to print it in its "Bibliotheca Indica."

THE NEW HANDICAP.

THE old antiquated principle of handicapping is the allowance of some advantages to competitors possessing inferior capacity, or the imposition of some disadvantages or hinderances to competitors possessing superior capacity, so as to equalise the chance of success to all competitors. Under the peculiar circumstances of the British Government in India this is not to be. The fiat is out that in all competitions between the native and the European for the loaves and fishes of office the rule is to be reversed, and the weak, incompetent, boneless, and sinewless Indian competitors should be weighted for a welter, and made to run against most powerful and sturdy Europeans running under a feather weight. The profession of justice, fairness, impartiality and equity is to continue as heretofore—fair-play for all and no favour—but the practice thereof is to be boulversed. It is painful to us to notice this, but we have no alternative. In the interests of the community we represent we are bound to point out the bearing of the orders of Government, both when they are beneficial and when they are injurious, and we cannot shirk the duty. The plan of insisting upon some academic qualification for office is now generally, though not invariably, recognized in the different Departments of Government, and it has given rise to a peculiar inconvenience. At all competitions, the natives almost invariably come off better than Europeans and Eurasians, and heads of Departments are either obliged to disappoint European and Eurasian competitors, or expose themselves to the charge of unfair dealing. Admissions to open competition are also open to the same objection, whenever a preliminary educational test is needed. The problem accordingly is how to preserve the appearance of strict adherence to the general rules of the service, and at the same time to leave the door sufficiently wide open for the admission of as many Indian descendants of the governing race as may be desired. The difficulties in the way of making the Indo-Europeans and the East Indians compete on even terms with the natives are twofold, 1st., unwillingness or incapacity of Europeans to defray the expense of education; and second, their incapacity to acquire the same standard of learning which the natives attain; and both these have now been overcome by the "Revised Code of Regulations for European schools in the Bengal Presidency." When the principle of the grant-in-aid from Government was laid down in the great Education Despatch of Sir Charles Wood, it was declared to be universal, for it was founded on the strictest principles of impartiality and justice. It was received with the highest satisfaction by all classes of the community, and there was no demur anywhere. The Missionary body were particularly jubilant about it. These principles, however, have now been sacrificed. It is declared that the Indian descendants of Europeans have a special claim on the help of Government, and the schools established specially for them should have more liberal grants than those which are established for the natives. The East Indians are numerically small, and they hold the bulk of the best paid posts in the services, and they are to be benifitted by much greater grants from the State than what the children of the low-paid native clerks are allowed; and this is the way in which the first difficulty has been overcome. It is not for us to dwell on the morality of this course. We leave the Missionary body and the *Pioneer*, who are so frequently tripping us up in questions of moral law, to expound it. The second difficulty has been got over in very much the same way. It is believed by the friends of the East Indians that cheap or even free schools will not alone suffice to enable their proteges to compete with the natives on even terms, and therefore the standard of education must be lowered and their ducklings should be allowed to count as equal to the swans of the natives. And this is the new handicap to which we refer. It is declared in the Revised Code under notice (para 13) that "instructions will also be issued to the various Departments of Government making appointments to Government Service to give preference, where the choice lies between passed pupils of European High schools to candidates who have passed the final standard as now prescribed, *and in all other cases to recognise passing by the standard as equivalent to passing the Entrance Examination* of the Calcutta and Punjab Universities. Local Governments will be requested to issue similar orders." The standard fixed is considerably lower than the Entrance standard, and it is to count as equal to it. The reason assigned is that the Government is not prepared to accept the Entrance test as sufficiently practical, nor suited to

the requirements of the Europeans. This is a fair argument, and the Government is certainly right in doing that which will be the most beneficial to the people concerned; but the native public fail to perceive the reasonableness of making the lower standard selected equal to the higher standard of another class. If the Entrance standard is not practical, it behoves the Government to make it so in the interest of Her Majesty's native subjects, and not to doom them to labour under the unpractical course, and ask them to compete with those for whom the Government specially designs an improved practical course. This is, however, a mere play on words. The real test lies in the amount of time and industry and brain power required for mastering the Code standard as compared to the Entrance standard, and in this respect no sane man will for a moment hesitate to admit that the Entrance standard requires fully two years more study than what the Code standard does. If so, the Government forces by its own rules the natives to study for two years more a hard unpractical course than what it requires of its favoured subjects with an easy and practical course. In other words if a year could be represented by a stone, the Government forces Her Majesty's native subjects to carry two stones more than Her East Indian or Mistasa subjects in the race for Government loaves and fishes. We remember well the hue and cry that was raised against the Roorki College rules, and how a just and fair rule was set aside for the benefit of Europeans; but we are afraid our cry on the present occasion will be denounced by Atkins and Co., by Britannicus, and even by some Government officials as disloyal, and prompted by race antagonism.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE LATEST telegram received by a friend from Ceylon says that Sir Rivers Thompson has benefitted by his trip, and greatly improved in health.

WE ARE INFORMED that the rate-payers of Calcutta will hold a public meeting on Saturday next to protest against the Government Resolution for the amalgamation of the most productive portion of the suburbs with Calcutta. We hope there will be a good muster, and the resolutions and the speakers will do full justice to the subject.

THE DAILY PRESS is full of details of the floods which have occurred in different parts of Bengal. Ghatal has suffered serious loss in houses and crops, by the breaching of some bunds on the Rupnarain river. In Murshedabad the overflowing of the Hooghly River has deluged the town with water, and washed away all frail tenements. Similar accidents have happened in the districts of Purneah, Tirhoot, Midnapore, and Hooghly, and the outlook everywhere is harrowing. At such a time it is the duty of Government not only to afford every possible relief, but to publish daily all authentic official information on the subject, to allay public excitement. May we hope that Mr. Cockerell will do the needful?

THE JUDGMENT of the High Court in the appeal case of Lieutenant Colonel Conway-Gordon against the decision of the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate imposing a fine of Rs. 300 on him for defaming the character of Mr. Barrow, Barrister-at-Law, was delivered last week, confirming the sentence passed upon Colonel Gordon by the Lower Court. The Honorable Court rightly interpreted the meaning of a portion of his letter to the *Englishman* as aspersing needlessly the character of a gentleman who had not the remotest intention of defrauding the Government of its just dues. The sentence of the Court will, we doubt not, meet with the approval of the public. We trust the decision will check the eccentricities of our railway officials. The other railway appeal of Mr. Buskin was also disposed of by the Court the same day. While admitting that the verdict of the Sealdah Court was in the main correct, the Court remitted the fine of one anna imposed by it on Mr. Buskin for negligence.

WE ARE SORRY to notice Sir Oracle of Allahabad is suffering from bhang in the head. In course of two days he has perpetrated three articles on bhang, and all bristling with whims and fancies which bhang alone can produce. He says that "the *Cannabis sativa*, the plant, from whose leaves bhang is compounded, and from whose flower-heads and seed resin the ganja and charras are extracted, grows wild and luxuriantly on the hills and submontane tracts of India." In these five lines we have as many errors. Bhang is the name of the leaves of the plant, and is no compound. Ganja is not extracted from the flower-heads, but is the name of the conglomerated female flowers themselves when grown to perfection. Charras is not "extracted" from the seed resin, but a resinous exudation of the female flowers the said exudation taking place only in Nepal, in Kumaun, in a small tract near Nagpore, and very sparingly in Cabul, and no where else. The habitat of the plant is India all over, as also Arabia, Persia and Tibet, and is not confined to hills and submontane tracts. Everywhere in the littoral of the Ganges it may be seen thriving very luxuriantly. It attains its highest perfection in a low swampy tract in the Rajshahi district where alone the female flowers attain that perfection which makes them fit for the name of Ganja; no where else on the face of the earth is true Ganja known to be produced. The plant is common on the low hills of the Gurjat estates of Orissa, and these are we presume the "submontane tracts" of our contemporary, but it does not mature there sufficiently to produce Ganja. Sir Oracle continues, "some years ago it was suggested that an import duty might fairly be placed on the Charras and Ganja which entered Northern India from Kashmir and Ladakh, but as it appeared that the quantity imported showed no signs of increasing, and as Charras from its small bulk was a convenient article of trade for the mountain passes, it was decided that no import duty should be levied. Since that time, however, the trade in Charras has expanded considerably, and there seems no good reason now why some import duty should not be levied on a commodity as deadly to the human constitution as dynamite to the body politic." We know not who was the wise man of the east who suggested an import duty on Ganja from Ladakh and Kashmir, but if any did, it was impracticable, as no Ganja came from those places. It is all exported from Rajshahi, and the export duty is about a hundred fold the cost of the drug. Our contemporary has been completely sold by an "intelligent vendor" —a veritable wag—who showed him a "cunningly made cake of sweet Charras called majun, which if properly compounded, consists of bhang leaves, milk, ghi, poppy seed, dhutura flowers, the powder of *nux vomica* and sugar." The poppy seed is a perfectly harmless substance, and so are dhutura flowers, the narcotic power of the poppy residing in the capsule, and that of dhutura in the seed, and the names have been tugged in to produce a sensational effect: they are never used in majun. *Nux vomica* and *Cocculus Indicus*, we have been informed, enter largely in the composition of the heady beer of the London jin palaces, but they never find a place in the Indian majun, which is a confectionary of dried milk and sugar with just a trace of the extract of the hemp leaves made with ghi. It may be flavoured with spices and dyed with saffron, but it has no other narcotic whatever in its composition. It is a luxury, like Charras, confined to rich debauchees only, sought solely for its aphrodisiac property. Sir Oracle closes his first leader with the following outburst of feeling: "It is an uncomfortable reflection for sober citizens to think that a reckless ne'er-do-well can place himself beyond the limits of prudence and responsibility for the small sum of one quarter of an anna, and when next we read of, or meet with, some poor wretch infuriated with the insane drug and dealing death to passers-by, we shall say that the ways of Government are mysterious, and again ask why these fiery poisons are dealt with less strictly by the excise authorities than the milder and comparatively harmless decoctions of the poppy." The admirable contrast between the "harmless decoctions of the poppy" and the "insane drug," what an expressive epithet! meaning majun, it is refreshing indeed. There may be in it a slight want of the idea of proportion, but the rhetoric is unquestionably exquisite.

THE BEAKS at Lall Bazar—our Bow Street—have a bad time of it. Two appeals from their decision are now pending in the High Court. The *Bangabashi* libel case is likely to create interest.

IT WAS notified in the last issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* that "the Governor of Madras in Council had resolved to confer the following honorary titles on Native members of Local Boards and Municipalities:—Vice-Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipalities with over 10,000,000 inhabitants—Khan Bahadur or Rao Bahadur; Members of all District Boards and Members of Municipalities with over 20,000 inhabitants, and Chairmen of smaller ones—Khan Sahib or Rao Sahib." The only comment which we can make on this notification is what honest Burchell made on the protestations of love by Mr. Thornhill—Fudge. It might not be the most courteous, but it is the aptest.

THE RETURNS just published of the number of books received at the Bengal Library during the last quarter show a total 672, of which 504 were non-educational, and 168 educational. This gives an average of a fraction over 7 books per day. Bengal may well be proud of her literary activity. No country outside of Europe and the United States can point to such an average. Alas, Sir Rivers can see nothing in this but native disloyalty, and longs to apply a gag.

THE TEMPER of some our contemporaries seems to be suffering much from a supertension of the nervous system. The slightest disturbance is sufficient to upset their judgment, and they rave in a manner quite amusing to behold. A miserable wretch in the dock happens, in a fit of phrenzy or desperation, to chuck [illegible] at the presiding beak, and off goes a[illegible] that no accused in a police cour[illegible] ed to appear in shoes. A secc[illegible] brickbat, which he hurls at[illegible] worshipful incarnation of ju[illegible] editor exclaims "how is it [illegible] allowed to lie about the c[illegible] the prisoners at the bar?" [illegible] certainly bad, and should [illegible] remedies suggested or i[illegible] to us to be either wise[illegible] read of a cockney [illegible] at a worshipful beak, [illegible] at the same dignitary. [illegible] ink pots are always ac[illegible] railing and then a bo[illegible] cheek of an incarnat[illegible] means impracticab[illegible] dock, they are ch[illegible] and their words ar[illegible] than native shoes. A[illegible] remedy should be to bri[illegible] into the Police Court tied u[illegible] gagged tightly to prevent [illegible] "all accused persons" because [illegible] from the justice and impartiality of [illegible] to make distinctions between rich [illegible] people. The same may be done in Ci[illegible] for irrate plaintiffs and defendants have at times tried their hands at Munsiffs and others in various ways. Of course we would make no distinction between a Raja and a cooly, but we have not yet settled what should be the procedure when a European would be concerned. For instance when Mr. Barrow appears at the Sealdah Court accused of fraud, or Colonel Gordon in the Calcutta Police Court, to answer a charge of defamation. The old theory was that every man should be held honest until he is proved guilty, but our unnerved contemporaries would have every accused punished by unshoeing him the moment he appears in court. They are too agitated to perceive the absurdity of their ideas.

WE WELCOME Mr. Mahendra Nath Banerjea M. R. C. S. Lond to his native land. He left India after graduating himself in the Calcutta

University as a Bachelor of Arts, and devoted several years to the study of Medicine in England. The success he achieved in this respect is testified by a large mass of certificates which have been granted him by all the leading Professors under whom he passed his pupillage, as also by the facts of his having been employed from time to time as Resident Surgeon, Administrator of anæsthetics, and Resident officer for the Opthalmic and the Gynœological Departments of the Royal Free Hospital, London. The certificates are couched in highly eulogistic terms, but they are not the less deserved. We cordially wish Mr. Banerjea every success in his profession.

THE RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government on the Administration report of the Burdwan Division is out. In it, we find, His Honour has said that owing to the partial failure of the rice crop following upon previous bad harvests pressed severely upon the resources of the lower classes. Day-laborers suffered from want of work, and the poorer cultivators from difficulty in obtaining advances to enable them to cultivate their fields; hence large numbers of both classes quitted their houses in search of work, leaving their families to be supported by Government relief or private charity. It is a pleasure to us to know that the out-cry raised by the native press regarding the distress in some of the districts of the Burdwan Division, and which was iterated and reiterated in these columns, has not gone unacknowledged by Government, however unwillingly it may have done so. The resolution has tried to impress the public that it was only the poorer class that suffered distress for the failure of some successive crops. But we would point out that even the middle classes did not escape from the severe scarcity which prevailed in the districts. The Eden Canal, which was not constructed with a view to irrigation, was utilised by the people to save their crops from withering. The number of emigrants seems to have increased largely; 1,651 persons are reported to have gone to Assam as registered emigrants, and 8,122 persons as free emigrants, from Burdwan. This fact itself is no mean proof of the severity which the Government officials tried to make a light matter of. With regard to the state of public feeling, the Resolution says:

"In the parts of the division near Calcutta, the discussions preceding the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act are said to have been watched with intelligent interest, but in the remoter districts the majority of the population were hardly aware that any such discussions were going on. The elections for the municipality caused much local excitement in Howrah, and every vacancy on the Committee was keenly contested. Elsewhere the popular activity on these occasions seems to have depended more upon the vigour which individual candidates displayed in canvassing than upon the interest taken in the election proceedings by the people themselves. With the Local Self-Government Bill, the case seems to have been different. This measure will affect the details of rural life throughout the country, and it is not surprising that the educated men, who are to be found in most villages of Bengal Proper, should have shown a natural, and healthy interest in its provisions. This interest, indeed, is so keen as to threaten with a special danger the prospects of working the Act successfully. While town life tends on the whole towards stagnation, village life in Bengal is kept in constant activity by the existence of rival parties or factions by which all questions affecting the community are vigorously debated. These groups will of necessity play an important part in the administration of the new Act, and the Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity of expressing the hope that, in exercising the privileges now conferred upon them, they will show such discretion and moderation as to attain the practical objects which the measure has in view."

The Government, instead of entertaining any fears of the working of that small measure commonly known as the Local Self-Government Act ought to exult that it has so successfully given effect to the rule 'divide and rule.' In other respects the division is said to be fairly off.

THE CHARGES framed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce anent the general retrenchment of expenses, and the stoppage of public works, particularly railways in anticipation of a war with Russia, have called forth an elaborate reply from the Government of India. The position assumed is that preparations for war should rightly come from current revenue, and it would be unfair to throw the burden thereof on the shoulders of future generations by borrowing the money. As a vindication this is poor enough; but we must reserve our remarks on it for a future issue. For the present we quote the following extract from the reply as given in the *Pioneer* of the 2nd instant:—

"I am to remind the Chamber that when the recent reductions of expenditure were ordered a war with Russia seemed unavoidable. It was imperative upon the Government of India to act with vigour and decision in anticipation of vast expenditures which could not but be incurred in such a war. While it is prepared to accept the entire responsibility of its measures, the Government alone is in a position to form accurate estimates of the full extent of the difficulties which surround it. Events may ultimately take a more favourable turn, but it by no means therefore follows that precautionary measures adopted at a time of extreme public anxiety have been either excessive or superfluous. It would be in the highest degree indefensible to trust to the chapter of accidents and to persist in a policy of optimism when every indication points to the probabilities of immediate war. It is not conceivable how public confidence could have been seriously maintained, or how, in the words of your letter, 'a quieting influence could have been usefully exerted' in the presence of such a danger as threatened us in April last by the mere device of continuing to spend public money on a scale to which our resources were notoriously inadequate. A firm reliance on the financial resources at its command, such as in recent circumstances the Chamber would have wished to see the Government manifest, and such as in truth it possesses, is incompatible with such a use of those resources. It is hopeless to expect funds can be furnished at one and the same time for the active prosecution of the peaceful development of the country and for the military measures necessary to prepare us for a great war. In view, therefore, of the indefinite cost of a struggle at the time impending, one of the first measures dictated by prudence was obviously to enforce such immediate economies as could be obtained without serious injury to the administration.

"The requirements of India in the way of public works, of which no small portion must continue unproductive, will so largely increase the debt that an addition to that debt of sums which can be otherwise provided can never be regarded with indifference. There are objections to imposing additional taxation in the middle of the year; but this course, which is not recommended by the Chamber, need not be discussed at present. The alternatives therefore before the Government when called upon in April last to decide were borrowing or reduction of expenditure. The Government of India fully admits that waste may be involved in a sudden stoppage of public works, but expenditure or war preparations, being of the nature of current expenditure, is distinctly of a kind which it is desirable to meet from current resources, and not from borrowed funds, if such a course is possible without excessive increase of taxation or undue retrenchment. A Government which is called upon to prepare for, or to engage in, military operations is not justified in wholly declining to share in sacrifices which, in one form or another, are inevitable in the present case. This consideration pressed the more heavily, inasmuch as the occurrence of a war such as seemed imminent must have compelled during its progress an incalculable addition to the unproductive debt in India. The decision therefore taken was to borrow a portion of the requisite amount, and to provide for the rest by retrenchment. The alternative of borrowing advocated by the Chamber was not wholly neglected; but the proposal to meet the whole difficulty by borrowing was considered and put aside. The Chamber regard the course adopted by the Government of India as a serious departure from the financial policy formally proclaimed at the beginning of the current official year. His Excellency in Council is unaware to what utterance of Government they allude, and is at a loss to reconcile their remarks with the very plain warning in the Budget Statement of March last:—'It is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenue may hope to deprive from the strenghening of our railway receipts or from improvement of our exchange. It is necessary to state clearly the position in which, owing to the concurrence of a variety of unfavourable conditions, we find ourselves placed, in order that considerations which inevitably presented themselves when the estimates were being franked may be fully explained to the public, and that we may not be charged, should difficulties increase upon us, with having taken too sanguine a view of our position'. It may be hoped that the fears entertained when those words were written will not be justified, but the position still calls for caution. So far from relaxing our present measures we must still contemplate the possibility of being called upon to exercise further economy in our expenditure

"During the current year the sterling debt of India has been increased by £3,500,000, and about sixty-eight lakhs of rupees provided for the reduction of debt have been used to increase the cash balances and have virtually been borrowed. The whole of this sum, it may be admitted, has not been borrowed in connection with military preparations; but those preparations have necessitated a considerable addition to the amount which would have been required had circumstances remained as they were at the time of the Budget Statement. The facts are briefly as follow:—The extraordinary expenditure connected with our military preparations is estimated at: war preparations in India £2,600,000; purchase of ordnance in England £450,000; expenditure on frontier railways, in addition to the budget provision, £1,180,000; total £4,230,000. Deduct the total of retrenchments, £1,797,000, and there is a balance of £2,433,000 which have been met either by loan or by temporary expedients involving ultimate borrowing. The Governor-General in Council is well assured that, however much the inconvenience of these reductions in public expenditure may in some cases have been felt, at the moment, they constitute a lesser evil than a permanent addition to the debt of India, amounting to nearly two millions, incurred solely for purposes of military preparations. With a view of minimising the inconvenience of retrenchments great latitude was left by the Government of India in its instructions to the local Governments in the matter of economies to be effected, especially in respect of such as might entail waste in connection with works already commenced. The Government in its orders particularly insisted upon this point, and it has every confidence that the discretion so given was liberally exercised. It is necessary that this should be clearly understood, because the language of the Chamber of Commerce might be held to imply that indiscriminate and general reductions were ordered and carried into effect, whereas nothing can be more contrary to the fact. I am finally directed to point out that, after allowing for the reductions which have been made in expenditure on internal railways, the total outlay on railways this year has been increased by more than one hundred lakhs above the amount taken in the Financial Statement. I am to add, with reference to the remarks in your 7th paragraph, that His Excellency in Council has no reason to believe that the system of frontier defences under completion will be charged to other than borrowed money or that the sums made available for the Famine Fund by taxation have been in any degree affected by the recent reductions."

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications.

1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for July 1885 and for 1st April to 31st July 1885.
2. Reports for the Court of Wards North-Western Provinces 1883-84.
3. Seventeenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the North Western Provinces and Oudh for 1883-84.
4. The Criminal Justice Report of British Burma for 1884.
5. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for 1884.
6. Annual Report of Dispensaries in the Panjab for 1884.
7. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. No. VII July 1885.
8. The Mahabharata, Vanaparva, Part XVIII

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL:—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES:— Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birckbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes,

that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees. Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *2nd September* 1885.

General—14th Aug—Baboo Koylash Chunder Pul, Khas Tehsildar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, from 5th Octr.

Baboo Doorga Churn Ghose, Sub-Dy Collr, Katubdya, Chittagong, is apptd to act as Khas Tehsildar, Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Koylash Chunder Pal.

25th Aug—Mr H W Barber, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Nowada, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collr in that dist.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Mr E Brown of his commn as a Lieut in the Northern Bengal Volr Rifle Corps.

26th Aug—The services of Mr E N Baker, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Dep. of Finance and Commerce, from 11th inst.

Mr G K Lyon, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Durbhunga, is apptd to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E N Baker, from 11th inst.

28th Aug—Mr J R Hand, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months from 2nd prox.

29th August—Bombay Kali Coomar Roy Choudry, Tempy Sub-Dy Collr, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for eight days, in extension of the leave granted him under order of 15th June.

Mr R M Waller, C S., has been granted by H M's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

31st Aug—Mr J T Bubonau, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for two months and three days.

Mr J C Lloyd, Sub-Dy Collr, is posted to Manbhoom from 15th Aug.

Baboo Rash Behary Dutt, Tempy Sub-Dy Colr, Santhal Pergunnahs, is posted to the Rajmehal sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Sarun, is transfd temply to Patna, and is apptd to have charge of the Barh sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Shamapodo Chowdry, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Hazareebagh, is allowed leave for two months, from 1st Septr or subsequent date.

Mr H Luson, Asst Magte and Collr, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Dy Collr.

Capt W Hastings, Cantonment Magte, Dum-Dum, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-seven days, from 2nd Septr.

Maj W Hopkinson, Cantonment Magte, Barrackpore, is apptd to act, in addn to his own duties, as Cantonment Magte of Dum-Dum, during the absence on leave of Captain W Hastings, or until further orders.

Baboo Prya Nath Mookerjee, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Rungpore.

Police—26th Aug—Mr W C Fasson, Asst Supdt of Police Chittagong Hill Tracts, allowed leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr C S Murray, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd to act in the second grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 2nd June.

28th Aug,—Mr R H G Irvine, Dist Supdt of Police Dinagepore., is apptd to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Mozafferpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H Munro.

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Mozufferpore, is apptd to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Dinagepore.

31st Aug—Mr H M Reily, Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, on leave, is transfd to Nuddea.

Mr H E C Paget, Offg Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Ecclesiastical—26th Aug—Baboo Jugobundhoo Laha, M A Hd Master of the Dacca Normal School, is apptd to be a Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872, in the Dist. of Dacca.

Registration—27th Aug—Moulvie Syed Obedullah is apptd to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Thana Backergunge, in the dist of Backergunge, vice Moulvie Mahammed Hafiz, resigned.

Moulvie Abdul Bari is apptd to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Matbares, in the dist of Backergunge, vice Baboo Krishna Chunder Mitra, resigned.

Education—26th Aug,—Baboo Sarat Chunder Das, Asst Inspr of Schools, Rajshaye Divin, is allowed leave for three months from 1st Septr next, or subsequent date.

Baboo Uma Prasaud Day, Dy Inspr of Schools, Pubna, is apptd to act as Asst Inspr of Schools, Rajshaye Divin, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Sarut Chunder Das.

Pundit Kanhaya Lal Sastri held charge of the office of Urdu and Hindi Translator to Govt from 13th to 19th July, in addition to his duties as First Asst Hindi Translator.

Opium—28th Aug—Mr W Masters, Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Tirhoot, on leave, is apptd to be Sub-Dy Opium Agent Gya.

Mr J A Flyter, Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Gya, is apptd to be Sub-Dy Opium Agent of Tirhoot.

Mr F S Whiting is apptd to act as an Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, from 19th June.

29th Aug—Mr G R Carter acted as Sub-Dy Opium Agent of Sultanpore from 29th September to 22nd October 1884.

Custom—28th Aug—Mr J A P Sheyd, Offg Supdt of the Customs Preventive Service and Sulkea Salt Golahs, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted him under the order of 2 th July 1885.

Medical—2nd Aug—Baboo Punchanun Nundi is apptd to be Secy to the Comte for the management of the Pandra Dispensary, in the dist of Manbhoom, vice Baboo Behary Lal Mookerjee.

31st Aug—The services of Mr E P Clement, Asst Apothy, Presy Genl Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Surg J Clerk, Resdt Surg, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months and six days, from 3rd inst.

Road cess—22nd Aug—Syed Badshah Nabab is apptd to be a member of the Dist Road Comee of Patna, vice Syed Lutf Ali Khan, C I E.

Rai Jaikissen and Rai Kassi Persaud are re-apptd members of the Dist Road Comee of Patna.

26th Aug—Moonshee Abdul Majid Chowdhury is apptd to be member of the Rungpore Dist Road Comee, vice Baboo Brojo Jiban Bose, decd.

Baboo Nil Comol Lahiry is re-apptd to be member of the above Comee.

20th Aug—The following gentlemen are re-aptd to be member of the Branch Road Comee of Gyebanda, in the dist of Rungpore :—

Moonshee Asmut-oollah, Moonshee Faiz-oodin Khan, Moonshee Ain-oodin Mahamed, Babu Hara Dhone Nundee, Baboo Prosonno Kumar Nunder, Baboo Barade Gobind Chowdhry, and Baboo Tark Nath Roy.

Judicial Department,—24th Aug—The Lieut Govr accepts the resignation tendered by the undermentioned gentlemen of their apptmts of Presy Magtes for the town of Calcutta :—

Mr A A Apcar, Mr E Hickie, Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore, C I E., the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, C I E, Kumar Debendro Mullick, and Babu Protap Chundra Ghose.

The undermentioned gentlemen are apptd to be Prey Magte for the town of Calcutta :—

Mr A H Wallis, Mr C F Larmour, Mr E F Longley, Baboo Juggernath Khannah, Baboo Nitto Mall Mullick, Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter, Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, Moulvie Saraj-ul-Islam, and Moulvie Kabir-ud-in Ahmed, Khan Bahadur.

Advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

		Rs.	
Amount already subscribed.	...	16,758	
Hon'ble Justice H. T. Prinsep	...	100	paid.
C. A. Kelly Esq. C. S., Dinagepur		16	paid.
Babu Joykissen Mukerji	...	100	
Newab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur C. I. E.	...	10	
Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarcar	...	25	
Total	...	17,009	

WANTED.

A Manager for the Hazrabati Wards Estate Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Security required Rs. 2000 in Government securities.

None need apply who cannot carry on correspondence in English and has no experience in zimindary business.

Applications to be made before September 30th 1885. Only copies of certificates should be sent.

Rungpore Collectorate, August 28th, 1885. } J. J. JONES. *Offg. Collector.*

WANTED a private tutor who must be a B. A. to attend 3 hours in the evenings daily, Sundays and *Gazetted* holidays excepted, on Rs 15 a month. Enquire of X. Y. Care of Printer.

ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা !!!

বঙ্গমহিলা প্রণীত।

এরূপ উপাদেয় পুস্তক বঙ্গভাষায় আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। মূল্য প্রতি খণ্ড ১।০ হিন্দুপেট্রিয়ট্ প্রভৃতি প্রধান প্রধান সংবাদ পত্র ইহার বিশেষ প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন। কলিকাতা ও মফসলের প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তক বিক্রেতার দোকানে এবং কলিকাতা ১নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রকাশকের নিকট পাওয়া যায়। অগ্রিম মূল্য প্রেরণ না করিলে বিদেশে পুস্তক পাঠান যায় না।

স্বদেশবৎসল সুবিখ্যাত

বাবু অক্ষয়কুমার দত্তের জীবন বৃত্তান্ত,

(প্রতিমূর্ত্তি সহিত)

আর্য্যদর্শনের ভূতপূর্ব্ব সহকারী সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত মহেন্দ্রনাথ রায় প্রণীত। ইহা সদুপদেশপূর্ণ প্রামাণিক জীবন চরিত। অদ্যাপি এরূপ সুবিস্তৃত জীবনী বাঙ্গালায় প্রকাশিত হয় নাই ইহা আদ্যন্ত বিশুদ্ধ ও সরল ভাষায় লিখিত। ছাপা ও কাগজ উত্তম। ৩২৪ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ। মূল্য সুলভ বার আনা, মাশুলাদি দুই আনা। কেবল ১৪৮ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীক্ষেত্র নাথ হালদার।

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

FOR SALE.

Goodwill, stock and fittings of a Chemist's and Druggist's business in Ajmir. Apply to Z. Monghyr.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

The Pikeparah Nursery's large consignment of American Vegetable and rare Flower Seeds for the 16th year, has just arrived per steamer "Governor" and are sold here at the following low rates. Earley applications solicited.

42 distinct sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds in original packets, comprising various kinds of new and large Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkoles, Peas Beans, &c, &c, with printed instructions for sowing an exact portraits upon each paper of seed neatly packed in America at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of Ditto Ditto with 7 or 8 sorts of new Cabbages, Peas and Beans, neatly packed in our office, all are well suited to Native taste at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 distinct sorts of all double and rare flower, seeds in original packets with portraits and printed instructions for sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

12 sorts of ditto ditto chosen from 50 sorts and packed in our office carefully and neatly, at Rs. 2-8 per packet.

20 sorts of rainy season country vegetable seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 sorts of rainy season flower seeds including the Benares double Zinnia and Balsam seed at Re. 1 per packet.

20 sorts of flowering seeds of perennial Trees, Shrubs, Creepers &c. &c., together with Sal, Peal, Ablush, Sagoon, &c., &c., at Rs. 2-8 per packet.

6 kinds of American cattle grass seeds, such as Lucerne, Clover, Sanfoin, Trefoil, Lawn and Guinea grass, at Re. 1 per packet, or annas 4 per paper.

Potatoe seed—a novelty similar to Til seed at Rs 5 per tola or one rupee per paper. Instructions furnished with the seed.

Osage orange or durable ornamental hedge seed at Re. 1 per tola. Instructions furnished with the seed.

Big-headed Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola. Late Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola.

Very superior American Cauliflower Seed such as Early Asiatic Algiers and Paris at Re. 1-8 per tola. Lucknow Khurmooz Seed at annas 12 per tola. Largest Begoon seed from Jara at annas 12 per tola. Largest Moolla seed from Jara at annas 8 per tola.

Plants of all sorts always in stock. For price list of seeds and plants, send half anna stamp. Mention clearly whether seed or plant price list required. Plants are despatched every where with safety.

Book treating on practical Indian Agri-Horti and Floriculture in Bengali, entitled the "Krishi Sangraha," containing 330 pages, being a complete guide for every lover of garden, at Rs. 2 a copy.

"Krishi Tatwa" pictorial—3 Vols. each Rs. 2 per copy or Rs. 5 for three copies if taken at the same time.

"Drabyagoon Tatwa," a nice book for all houses. Edited by the best Kabirajes, at Re. 1-2 a copy.

NETTO GOPAL CAHTTERJEA,

Proprietor.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY, CALCUTTA. *June* 1885.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20, BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD,

Sitee, Ootterparah, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachiai, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with half-anna postage stamp.

KALLY CHURN CHATTERJEE,—*Agent.*

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

AMRITA CHURNA.

This famous medicine cures all kinds of obstinate and complicated chronic diseases of mankind is also the best specific for all sorts of female complaints.

This preparation purifies the blood, nourishes the body and strengthens the constitution and at the same time quite innocent and harmless.

Cost of 1 set for 20 days use	Rs.	4	4	0
Postage for 1set to 3 sets	,,	0	4	0

Testimonials accompany the medicine.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

It is the most certain remedy for cholera and gives immediate relief. Only two hours patient observation will show wonderful change. Death can never approach by cholera if the Pills are properly used. This same Pills are also a sovereign remedy for sunstroke.

Cost of 50 Pills is	Rs.	5	0	0
Cost of 25 Pills is	,,	3	0	0
Postage for each set is	,,	0	4	0

Both the above can be sent by V. P. P. by advancing annas 8 for postage and packing.

THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial	Rs.	5	0	0
Postage and packing	,,	1	8	0

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Misirpokhra, Benares City.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

(Sd.) SAMA DHUN MOOKERJI AND SONS,
Contractors, Hooghly Bridge Works.

SIR,—I have great pleasure to intimate to you that your Cholera Pills have done (as I can say from my experience) the greatest of wonders during the recent outbreak of cholera at the Umballa City. I have treated 148 cases without a single failure.

(Sd.) BRAJA BALLAV MOOKERJI,
Hd. Clerk, Dy. Commr's Office, Umballa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you that your Cholera Pills have been a great boon to those infected with Cholera. I tried them in fifty cases in all of which they were successful except five or six cases.

(Sd.) C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists.

54, SOVA BAZAR, AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

NATURAL CARLSBAD SALTS (German)

The natural mineral spring is evaporated to crystalzed salt without impairments of original quality. They are very useful, portable and effective. The dose is very small requiring only the necessary amount of water for its administration. They are very largely used by the Faculty in cases of sluggish, lower or loaded liver with engorgement of portal circulation. In habitual constipation with disturbance of Digestive system they are very useful and effective.

7 *per bottle of* 1 lb.

LAVILLE'S GOUT LIGUEUR

One of the most celebrated remedy for gout and Rheumatism. It is regarded as a specific. Needs no recommendation.

per Phial Rs. 6.

FLETCHER'S. SYR FERRIET QUINIAET STRYCHNIA HYDROBROMAT

Has gained a high reputation in the treatment of chorea,, Epillepsy, Hysteria, Anœmia of the Brain and in all forms of nervous debility and exhaustion.

Oz. 12 *Ans.*

AUNGL ANODYNE COLLOID (FERRIS,)

A most valuable topical application in Newralgia, Aciatica, Lumbago and all forms of muscular pains.

Oz. 1-8.

LOCOCK'S PALMONIC WAFERS

A really good medicine for cough, cold and catarrh. Very useful in Chronic Bronchites with profuse expectoration far superior to Keating's &c.

per phial Ans. 12.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE ACIDIFEE NO. 1

A very active preparation of Pepsine largely used with success by medical men in indejestion and malnutretion.

3 *per phial of* 1 Oz.

PARRESHE'S CHEMICAL FOOD

A very fine preparation of iron very easily assimilable. Contains all the bone-forming elements. Very useful in malnutretion, reckets, anœmia, chlorosis and nervous debility.

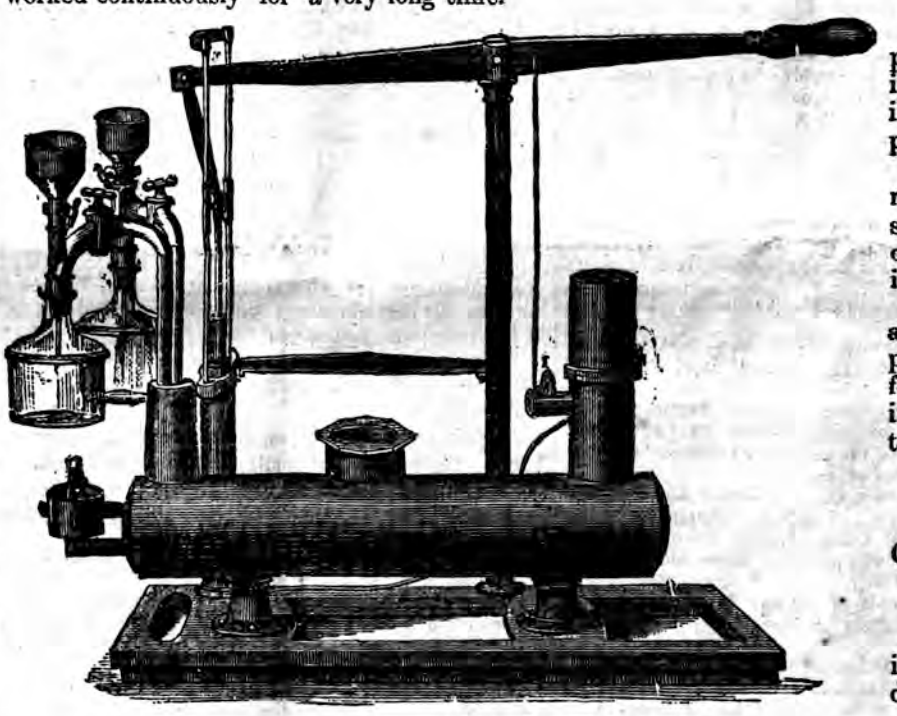
Oz. 8 *Ans.*

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs.	375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs.	10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.		
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs.	22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*, 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

COOKE AND KELVEY

CALCUTTA,

ARE THE MANUFACTURERS AND SOLE INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

They are constructed upon the most scientific principles, combining simplicity, strength, durability, and time-keeping qualities, they are entirely, of English Manufacture having powerfull, full plate Lever movement, Capped Jewelled, Gold Balance, maintaining Power &c.

Engraved Keyless Hunting.

Gold Keyless Watches, with handsomely engraved cases, movements of the best quality. Rupees 150 to 600.

GOLD GUARD AND ALBERT CHAINS,

IN PURE GOLD OF THE FOLLOWING PATTERNS

DICKENS, NEPAULESE, IMPERIAL,
SPANGLE, ARTHUR, AND
AZURE LUNA SCROLL.

WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 *(B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of* 1885. *Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.*

TENDERS are invited for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (BC.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 percent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 23rd July, 1885.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

DURBHANGA TRADING Co.

BEST TIRHUT MANGO & LITCHI GRAFTS.

Of about 40 qualities such as Maldah, Bombay Langra, Darima, Bhadoi &c,

Despatched to all Railway Stations. Catalogue on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0	0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
56, 59, 60, 61 & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

—oo—

FURNITURE.

For the Hall, Library, Dining Room and Drawing Room &c. A large variety of the newest and most elegant designs in teak, mahogany, walnut and other woods.

ART FURNITURE AND MIRRORS.

All gilt, white and gold, walnut, and ebony and gilt and Rosewood, in all styles, and suitable for complete furnishing consisting of suites of furniture, upholstered in the latest fashion with the richest Damasks, Tapestries, Reps and Velvets and suited to all tastes, Cabinets, Tables, Whatnots, Brackets and Mirrors.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, AND CANDELABRA.

A magnificient display of the richest cut crystal, and colored glass Chandeliers, from 2 to 200 lights.

TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE.

Consisting of sets for 12 or more persons, and a vast assortment of fancy articles in colored and other glass.

LAMPS.

Single and Duplex punkah proof, the only ones suitable for India. All of Messrs. Hinks and Son's manufacture.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner services by the best makers. Fancy Porcelain, and a splendid collection of other art ware on view, specially adapted for presentation.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co's tables have been supplied everywhere and have given universal satisfaction. Fitted with Cushions on our own principle, which are so generally appreciated throughout the country.

BILLIARD AND POOL BALLS

And all other accessories always in Stock.

Catalogues of each department of C. L. & Co's. business post free on application.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	1
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	**Rs.**	**As.**
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.